

# Market Risk Economic Capital

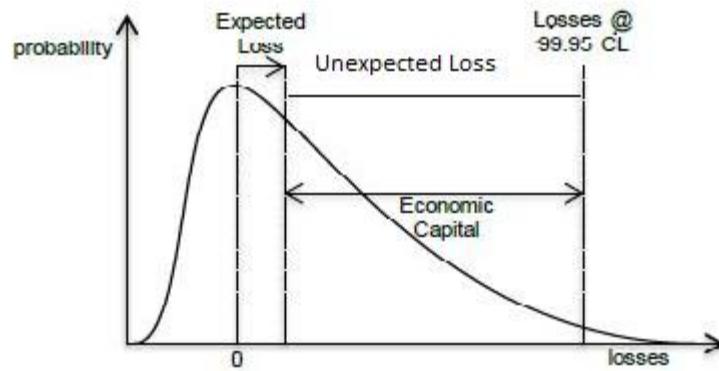
## Introduction

- ◆ Financial business is exposed to many types of risk due to the nature of business.
- ◆ To guard against the risk, financial institutions must hold capital in proportion to the potential risk.
- ◆ Market risk economic capital is intended to capture the value change due to changes in market risk factors.

## Economic Capital (EC) Definition

- ◆ Economic loss is the loss in economic due to market movement.
- ◆ Economic Capital is intended to cover unexpected losses rather than expected loss, illustrated as follows.

### Portfolio Loss Distribution



### Economic Capital vs Regulatory Capital

- ◆ Economic Capital (EC)
  - ◆ Economic Capital is an internal measure for internal risk control purpose.
  - ◆ Economic Capital is statistically measured for 1-year time period at 99.95% confidence level (consistent with the probability of default (0.05%) targeted by most institutions)
- ◆ Regulatory Capital (RC)
  - ◆ Regulatory Capital is an external measure used by regulators.
  - ◆ Regulatory Capital is statistically measured for 10-day time period at 99% confidence level

### Economic Capital Calculation

- ◆ Economic Capital falls into the category of Value at Risk (VaR) measures as both try to capture value change due to market movement.
- ◆ VaR system computes the market risk of 1-day time period at 99% confidence level, while EC measures the market risk of 1-year time period at 99.95 confidence level
- ◆ Scaling methodology is the key to compute economic capital, i.e., scaling from 1-day to 1-year and from 99% to 99.95%

### Economic Capital Scaling Methodology

- ◆ Time horizon Scaling: scaling 1-day VaR to 1-year VaR
  - ◆ The simplest and most commonly used approach is  
 $\text{VaR (1-year, 99%CL)} = \sqrt{T} * \text{VaR(1-day, 99%CL)}$   
where  $T = 365$  for calendar days or  $T = 250$  for business days and  $\text{CL} = \text{confident level.}$
  - ◆ Assumptions of this scaling formula
    - ◆ 1-day loss distribution is independently and identically distributed (IID)
    - ◆ Constant mean and volatility
    - ◆ No autocorrelation
  - ◆ Comments: This approach is very simple and intuitive but most likely under-estimates risk as the assumptions don't match reality.

# Economic Capital Result

### ◆ Final economic capital:

$$EC = \text{VaR (1-year, 99.95%CL)} = K * \sqrt{T} * = K * \sqrt{T} * \text{VaR (1-day, 99%)}$$

where VaR includes general VaR, equity specific VaR, debt specific VaR.

Banks are required to establish and maintain a Board-approved definition of materiality to assess modifications to regulatory capital models. The definition of materiality should reflect the Bank's view of what constitutes a material change, must include quantitative and qualitative factors, and meet FRB's principles. Banks are required to establish and maintain a Board-approved definition of materiality to assess modifications to regulatory capital models. The definition of materiality should reflect the Bank's view of what constitutes a material change, must include quantitative and qualitative factors, and meet FRB's principles.

# Thanks!



You can find more online presentations at  
<https://finpricing.com/lib/EqBarrier.html>